

Piqueria (*Phalacraea*) *vargasii* Chung, sp. nov.

Herba decumbens ramosa, caule et ramis teretibus viridis puberulo-glandulosis, foliis alternis petiolatis, laminis ovatis basi cuneatis remote serrato-dentatis puberulo-glandulosis. Inflorescentia paniculata, pedicelis gracilis piloso-glandulosis 7-20 mm. longis, capitulis (12-) 15 (-16)-floris, involucri squamis 5-8 subuniseriatis membranaceis ca. 3 mm. longis reticulato-nervosis apice obtusis vel erosis, exterioribus ca. 5 late ovatis virellis subcarinatis dorso margineque puberulo-glandulosis, interioribus 0-3 obovato-cuneatis planis subhyalinis dorso glabris, achaeniis glabris quinquecostatis disco annulari coronatis basi obliquis.

Peru: Dept. Apurimac, Prov. Grau, C. Vargas 6018 (typus F).

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XLVI

Harold N. Moldenke

LANTANA INVOLUCRATA f. *RUBELLA* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis rubellis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its corollas uniformly pink throughout the period of anthesis.

The type of the form was collected by Grady Linder Webster & K. I. Miller (no. 9834) in shrubby woods behind the beach at Buccoo Bay, on Tobago Island, August 22, 1959, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

LANTANA PEDUNCULARIS var. *MACROPHYLLA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum usque ad 7 cm. longis 4 cm. latis densissime ubique velutinis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades to 7 cm. long and 4 cm. wide when mature, distinctly ovate in shape, and very densely velutinous on both surfaces.

The type of the variety was collected by R. G. Taylor (no. G. 110) at an altitude of 50 feet on Tower Island, Galapagos Islands, on April 3, 1939, and is deposited in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences at San Francisco. The collector describes the plant as a small bush, 2--3 feet tall, with white flowers, and notes that it is one of the dominant plants of the island.

LIPPIA BOLIVIANA var. *ANGUSTA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum valde arguteque serratis et ad apicem acute attenuatis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in

having its leaf-blades regularly attenuate-acute at the apex and conspicuously sharp-serrate with antrorse teeth on the margins, and the inflorescences very sparse at the tips of the branches.

The type of the variety was collected by Roy F. Steinbach (no. 191) in dry rocky soil at the foot of San Pedro hill, at an altitude of 2575 meters, Cercado, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on May 12, 1966, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

SERENOA REPENS f. GLAUCA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum distincte glaucis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades distinctly and more or less permanently glaucous.

The type of the form was collected by myself (no. 24161) in dry sandy woodland of pines at Lantana, Palm Beach County, Florida, on December 30, 1966, and is deposited in the herbarium of Aarhus Universitet at Aarhus, Denmark. This form is found chiefly along the eastern coast of Florida and in the scrub association, usually in purestand colonies, often adjacent to the normal form, which is also in separate distinct colonies.

 ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AVICENNIA. II

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AVICENNIA L.

Additional bibliography: Dastur, Useful Pl. India 38. 1952; Asprey & Robbins, Ecol. Monog. 23: 375, 376, 378, 391, 403, & 411. 1953; Beard, Ecol. Monog. 23: 177. 1953; McLuckie & McKee, Austral. & N. Z. Bot., pr. 5, 88, 144, 459, 460, 658, 659, 662, & 700, fig. 31. 1962; D. B. Ward, Castanea 28: 174. 1963; H. D. Jordan, Journ. Appl. Ecol. 1: 209--212. 1964; Mani, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 7: 114. 1965; Hueck, Wald. Süd. 16 & 116. 1966; J. S. Beard, Descrip. Cat. W. Austr. Pl. 91. 1966; Moldenke, Phytologia 14: 301--320. 1967; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 48 (1): S.19 & S.205. 1967; H. D. Jordan, Biol. Abstr. 48: 383. 1967; Fichter, Frontiers 31 (3): 70--73. 1967.

Beard (1953) mentions that mangroves cover the littoral zone of tidal mud flats and sea lands in French Guiana.

AVICENNIA AFRICANA P. Beauv.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 14: 306--309 & 312. 1967.

AVICENNIA GERMINANS (L.) L.

Additional bibliography: Asprey & Robbins, Ecol. Monog. 23: